

German) "Whooping Cough, Asthma, Spasmodic Croup, Dyspnoea, Catarrh, Bronchial Inflammation. [Also statements similar to those quoted above];" (circular, small size, in Italian, French, and Spanish) "Whooping Cough, Spasmodic Cough, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis. [Also statements similar to those quoted above, under circular, small size];" (circular, small size, testimonials) "Pertussis (Whooping Cough) * * * An apparatus for vaporizing Vapo-Cresolene was * * * employed, * * * almost immediately the paroxysms were relieved. * * * two cases well established, the paroxysms very frequent, and the children much exhausted. Several other children were coughing with that quick, percussive cough so characteristic of the first stage. The Vaporizers were started, and after forty-eight hours the paroxysms had ceased, no more whooping or vomiting; sleep was obtained. Though children were admitted to the institution who had not had the disease, no new cases broke out, and the epidemic was at an end. * * * Unequaled in the treatment of Whooping Cough. * * * It has a beneficial effect in allaying the irritation and desire to cough in Bronchitis. * * * I have found it of such great value in cases of Whooping Cough, Croup and other spasmodic coughs * * * Children suffering from such diseases can oftentimes be relieved by the use of the above apparatus. * * * Our institution has recently passed through an epidemic of whooping cough. You * * * furnished * * * a supply of Cresolene * * * The results have been good * * * In some instances the whooping stage was aborted, in others the paroxysms were lessened in severity and frequency, in others the duration of attack shortened one or two weeks. * * * I have used it in Croup and Bronchial troubles of different natures. * * * During the past winter we had an outbreak of Whooping Cough at this Institution, having about sixty cases. They were all treated by inhalations, of your Vapo-Cresolene without other treatment. In these cases they all made uneventful recoveries without complications. I unhesitatingly recommend your preparation in Whooping Cough * * * Practical Notes on the Prevention and Treatment of Diphtheria.—I have used with excellent results Vapo-Cresolene. * * * I find your remedy to be the best I have ever tried in the treatment of Whooping Cough, Catarrhal Fever, Asthma, also for disinfecting rooms where Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria prevail. * * * The lamp that is known as the Vapo-Cresolene lamp is of great benefit in Whooping Cough and will be found at times to relieve the coughing spells, particularly those that occur at night, of Bronchitis and Broncho-Pneumonia. * * * I have found it very beneficial for my little ones with Whooping Cough and Influenza * * * useful assistant whatever treatment may be used in the check and cure of the trying diseases for which it has been specially recommended. * * * I used it for my little fellow when he had whooping cough, and the first night I lit it he slept through without a break. * * * I have found the Vapo-Cresolene Vaporizer invaluable for the treatment of whooping cough and bronchitis. * * * stopped my little son's continuous coughing in one night."

On March 31, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17219. Adulteration of culture A. *Bacillus bulgaricus*. U. S. v. 18 Bottles of Culture A. *Bacillus Bulgaricus*. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24401. I. S. No. 026663. S. No. 2647.)

On December 30, 1929, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 18 bottles of culture A. *Bacillus bulgaricus* at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Ferment Co., from New York, N. Y., November 12, 1929, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Culture A. *Bacillus Bulgaricus* (Metchnikoff) *Bacillus Acidophilus*."

Examination of a sample of the article by this department showed that the article contained not more than 100,000 viable lactobacilli per cubic centimeter.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, to wit, "Culture * * * *Bacillus Bulgaricus* * * * *Bacillus Acidophilus*."

On April 10, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17220. Misbranding of Chill-Check. U. S. v. 6½ Dozen Bottles of Chill-Check. Default decree of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 23978. I. S. No. 010425. S. No. 2224.)

Examination of a sample of a drug product known as Chill-Check by this department showed that the label bore claims for its curative properties in certain ailments for which quinine sulphate is customarily prescribed, and that the product contained insufficient quinine sulphate to cure such ailments when taken according to the directions printed on the bottle label, namely: "Two teaspoonfuls in little water every three hours until bowels act well, then three times a day." The labels also bore further curative and therapeutic claims for its effectiveness that were not justified by the composition of the article.

On August 31, 1929, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 6½ dozen bottles of Chill-Check, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Meridian, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Bedsole-Colvin-O'Dell Drug Co., from Birmingham, Ala., on or about July 9, 1929, and transported from the State of Alabama into the State of Mississippi, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of magnesium sulphate, iron chloride, quinine sulphate (3.47 grains per fluid ounce), and water.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statements on the labeling, "Chill-Check * * * for * * * Influenza, Chills and Fever, Malaria and Biliousness," were false and fraudulent in that they represented that the article contained a drug or substance indicated or recommended in cases of influenza, chills and fever, malaria, and biliousness, whereas the said article did not have the curative or therapeutic value or effects claimed.

On March 26, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17221. Misbranding of Talbot's All Healing Unguentol ointment. U. S. v. 72 Boxes of Talbot's All Healing Unguentol Ointment. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24456. I. S. No. 021952. S. No. 2722.)

On January 17, 1930, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 72 boxes of Talbot's All Healing Unguentol ointment, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Fall River, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Manhattan Drug Co., from New York, N. Y., on or about September 16, 1929, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of a petrolatum, wax, and wool fat base, zinc oxide, boric acid, phenol, sulphur, an empyreumatic substance such as tar oil, and essential oils including menthol and camphor.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statement appearing on the carton and tin box containing the article and in the accompanying circular, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Tin box label) "Healing * * * Nutritive * * * for Wounds, Sores, * * * Piles, Ulcers, Eczema, and All Skin Diseases. * * * apply * * * to afflicted parts;" (carton) "Healing Nutritive * * * For Wounds, fresh and old sores, * * * piles or hemorrhoids, ulcers, eczema, salt rheum, itch, ringworm, scald head and all skin diseases. * * * containing wonderful healing properties combined with a readily absorbent * * * healing base.